

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.  
Business in the Share Market is still rather quiet. Banks are firmer and have changed hands at 204 per cent. premium for cash, 206 for the end of the month, and left off with buyers at 209 for August 31st. China Sugars are now in demand at the increased rate of \$207 per share, shares having been negotiated this morning at 207 for the end of the month. Nothing in other stocks came under our notice.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue  
103 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue,  
104 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,650 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,500 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,600 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div. sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers and sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—61 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$53 per share, premium, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share, sales and buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. .... 3/1

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/1

Bank Bills, 30 days' sight ..... 3/1

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

3/1 @ 3/8

ON PARIS—Bank, T. .... 3/1

Credit, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/60

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. .... 22/3

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. .... 22/3

On Demand ..... 22/3

ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, sight ..... 7/31

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/31

## OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$530

(Allowance, Taels 20.)

OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$660

(Allowance, Taels 32.)

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$615

NEW PATNA (bottom) .... per chest, \$620

NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$610

OLD PATNA (bottom) .... per chest, \$600

Old PATNA (without choice) per chest ..... 592

New BENAKES (high touch) per chest, \$652

New BENAKES (low touch) per chest, \$650

New BENAKES (bottom) .... per chest, \$655

PERSIAN (best quality) .... per chest, \$520

New PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$415

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

OLD PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$365

(Allowance, Taels 8.)

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hongkong, 18th July—Shanghai 14th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YEH-SIN, Chinese steamer, 750, E. J. Deegan, 18th July—Canton 17th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,161, G. Kaler, 18th July—Saigon 14th July, Rice—Siemens & Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 18th July—Shanghai 14th July, General—Siemens & Co.

ANCHISES, British steamer, 1,104, C. Jackson, 18th July—Liverpool 2nd June, and Singapore 12th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

VORWAERTS, German steamer, 617, Boysen, 18th July—Hoihow 17th July, General—Wieland & Co.

WELLE, German steamer, 394, Piper, 18th July—Hoihow 16th July, General—Wieland & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE,

Bellona, German steamer, for Saigon.

Anerly, British steamer, for Fochow.

Alwne, German steamer, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

July 18, Activa, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.

July 18, Albyn's Isle, British bark, for Touzon.

July 18, Hydra, German bark, for Cebu.

July 18, Bonito, German bark, for Newchow.

July 18, Bellona, German steamer, for Saigon.

July 18, Peking, British steamer, for Canton.

July 18, May, British barkentine, for Fochow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Electra, str. from Saigon, 44 Chinese.

Per Fooksang, str. from Shanghai—Mr. Gritten, and 44 Chinese.

Per Anchises, str. from Liverpool, &c.—Mrs. Morrison and 5 children, and 208 Chinese.

Per Peking, str. from Shanghai—4 Europeans on deck, and 54 Chinese.

Per Welle, str. from Hoihow—9 Chinese.

Per Vorwaerts, str. from Hoihow—105 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship Anchises reports left Liverpool on the 2nd June. Had strong monsoon the first part in the Indian Ocean. Since leaving Singapore on the 12th instant; had fine weather after light monsoon.

The British steamship Peking reports left Shanghai on the 14th instant. The first part had fresh breeze and fine clear weather. The latter part had freshening breeze and rising S.W. sea with cloudy and showery weather. On the 17th instant, passed the steamship Yangtze.

The British steamship Fooksang reports left Shanghai on the 14th instant. The first part had fresh breeze and fine clear weather. The latter part had freshening breeze and rising S.W. sea with cloudy and showery weather. On the 17th instant, passed the steamship Yangtze.

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## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
For Foochow.—Per Anerly, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per Taichow, tomorrow, the 19th instant, at 9:30 A.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per Kiwang-tung, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11:30 A.M.  
For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per Zambezi, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 11:30 A.M.  
For Manila.—Per Diamante, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4:30 P.M.  
For Singapore and Bombay.—Per Kivira, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, F. Thiesen, 17th July—Niu-chwang—8th July, Beans—Wieler & Co.

BALANGA, Spanish steamer, 116, John Octavia, 4th July—Manila 1st July, General—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, D. E. Fricle, 15th July—San Francisco 14th June, and Yokohama 8th July, General—P. M. S. Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, 601, R. Jones, 17th July—Bangkok 10th July, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

DOUGLAS, British steamer, 682, S. Ashton, 5th July—Foochow 1st July, Army—Laycock & Co.

SWATOW, British steamer, 410, D. Lapraik & Co.

ENYU, Spanish steamer, 410, Remerius, 26th June—Manila 27th June, General—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

INDO-CHINA, American steamer, 1,219, D. E. Fricle, 15th July—San Francisco 14th June, and Yokohama 8th July, General—P. M. S. Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 2,609, P. Harris, 14th July—Bomby 28th June, and Singapore, General—F. & O. S. N. Co.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, J. W. Drummond, 17th July—Kobe via Nagasaki 10th July, General—Mitsui Bishi M. S. Co.

KWANTUNG, British steamer, 680, M. Young, 16th July—Foochow 14th July, and Amoy 1st General—D. Lapraik & Co.

LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Churi, 19th June—Touron 15th June, General—Chine.

NAN-YUAN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 16th July—Haiphong 14th July, General—Shing Loong.

NEPAUL, British steamer, J. Reeves, 17th July—Shanghai 14th July, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 875, Worcester, 21st June—Shanghai 5th June, and Foochow, Telegraph Cable—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.

TAI-CHOW, British steamer, 862, James Jordan, 10th July—Singapore 4th July, General—

Yuen Fat Hong.

ZAMBISSI, British steamer, 1,540, L. H. Moule, 17th July—Yokohama 7th July, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH OBRIEN, American ship, 1,448, Staples, 29th May—Cardiff 14th January, Coal—Russell & Co.

AUGUSTE, French bark, 858, Le Breton, 26th June—Newport 23rd October, Coal—Carroll & Co.

BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, E. Matthew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Borneo Co.

CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachsen, 16th June—Touron 14th June, Coal—G. R. Lammert, Pedder's Wharf.

HONGKONG, British ship, 1,584, J. Bellmer, 14th June—Cardiff 7th February, Coal—Captain.

FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Uldrup, 10th June—Cardiff 27th February, Coal—Ed. Schillhass & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CHESHIRE, American bark, 737, Reynolds, 29th June—Newcastle 27th April, Coal—Borneo Co.

CHOCOURA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June—Hiogo 3rd May, Ballast—Master-Cosmopolitan Dock.

C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Burman, 23rd May—New York 24th January, Kerosine Oil—D. Lapraik & Co.

ELWELL, American ship, 1,461, Barston, 20th June—Cardiff 15th March, Coal—Order.

ELLEN, British bark, 499, C. Hodges, 15th July—Singapore 7th July, Timber—Geo. Aik

Hong Kong.

FRIEDLANDER, German ship, 1,584, J. Bellmer, 14th June—Cardiff 7th February, Coal—Captain.

FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Uldrup, 10th June—Cardiff 27th February, Coal—Ed. Schillhass & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June—Cardiff 5th February, Coal—General Order.

GRANDE, American ship, 1,524, Jacobs, 15th July—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal—Order.

H. U. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE</

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

Solomon Islands and other groups of islands in the Pacific.

LONDON, June 13th.  
The trial of the dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ansburg, Curlin, Witchell and Wilson, charged with the felony of treason, began this morning.

Lynch, alias Norman, the informer, repeated his testimony in regard to the doings of the conspirators previous to and after their arrival in England from America, which he gave at the preliminary hearing.

A correspondent at Berlin says that Von Bennington favored the passage of the Church Bill in its modified form, while the rest of the National Liberals seem determined to oppose any further concession to the Vatican.

DUBLIN, June 13th.

The Careys are detained because, owing to fresh information, the Government is renewing its endeavours to obtain the surrender of Walsh and Tynan.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, June 13th.  
The aeronaut, L. Hoste, who made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the British Channel on Saturday last in a balloon, renewed his attempt on Saturday morning, and has not since been heard from. It is feared he was carried over the North Sea, into which his cell and was drawn.

BERLIN, June 13th.  
In the Reichstag the budget for 1882-83 passed to the third reading without amendment. Von Boetticher, Secretary of State of the Imperial Office of the Interior, then read the decree declaring the session closed.

The members of the National Liberal party have resolved to present an address to Von Bennington praising his services to his party and expressing the hope that he will return to political life when the auspices are more favorable.

LONDON, June 13th.  
In the Commons, Gladstone accepted the resolution proposed by Lord Claude Hamilton and supported by the Conservatives and Pamelites, in favor of an early revision of the Purchase clauses of the Land Act, for the purpose of giving fuller effect to the intentions of Parliament.

The underwriters are demanding additional premiums on vessels going to China, especially French. An increase of piracy is feared.

A man named Sweeney was arrested at Queenstown, charged with complicity in the murder of Lord Mount Morris. Sweeney had taken passage for New York.

PARIS, June 13th.

The trial began to-day of the Marquis de Rives and 17 others charged with man-slaughter, fraud and infringement of the public companies and Emigration laws. In July 1877, the Marquis advertised land for sale in the island of Fort-Bretton—Oceania—and inaugurated a scheme for emigration. Legitimate papers interested themselves in the enterprise, and 5,000 francs were subscribed. Of this sum, the Marquis pocketed 2,000,000 francs. It is stated that 700,000 hectares of land were sold, although the island only contains 7000 hectares. The Marquis had maps of the land published, in which were indicated imaginary houses, churches and road. He also instituted militia and gendarmerie—aces and necessary civil officers. Finally, he despatched to the island old sailing vessels, four old sailing ships with a number of emigrants, the majority of whom perished under the most miserable circumstances. On one vessel, 30 emigrants died during the passage, and 250 more died from hunger and disease after reaching Port-Bretton, and five others were captured and eaten by natives of the island. Only too of the unfortunate people succeeded in reaching a friendly country.

NEW YORK, June 13th.  
A billiard match for the championship in the Balke line game was played to-night between Jacob Schaeffer, holder of the emblem, and Maurice Vignaux. In addition to the championship there was \$100 cash pending on the result—800-point game. The betting was \$100 to \$90 in favor of Schaeffer. Schaeffer won the lead, and scored 3; Vignaux followed with 17. In the fifteenth inning Schaeffer scored 62; Vignaux followed with 60. In the thirty-sixth inning Vignaux, after brilliant playing, closed the game, Schaeffer making every effort to catch up. Score—Vignaux, 800; Schaeffer, 64. Highest run (Vignaux), 100.

JUNE 13TH.  
The International Military rifle team sail for England next Tuesday.

Norman L. Munro, the publisher, has begun an action for libel against James Gordon Bennett, with damages at \$100,000.

LONDON, June 13th.  
The Right Honorable John Bright delivered an address at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, before an audience of over 20,000 people. More than 150 addresses of congratulation from various Liberal associations were presented him. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Bright reviewed the events of the last fifty years, and laid stress upon the enormous advantage conferred upon the country by the repeal of the Corn Laws. Referring to America Mr. Bright said: "Permit me to address a word to the artisan class of the United States. I am no enemy of the United States. I fought her battles in this country. [Cheers] I sympathise with her as much now as then, almost as much as if born on her soil. I believe the question in the United States between a protective and simply a revenue tariff, is nearing its solution. The opinion is growing that inevitable economic facts are offering themselves for the consideration of statesmen and every intelligent man in the great Republic. An extraordinary condition of things exists there. No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed of an actual surplus of revenue of £30,000,000. This fact is fatal to a high protective party." After an eloquent allusion to the war which abolished slavery, Bright said: "I believe the next election for President will be fought on free-trade lines. The great people of the United States will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American citizen to spend his money in the world's cheapest markets."

BRIGHTON, June 13th.

In relation to the retirement from political life of Von Bennington, it is stated that after the receipt of the last note addressed to Prussia by the Vatican, Bismarck was undecided whether he should break off negotiations. He, therefore, sounded Von Bennington on the subject of effecting a compromise with his party, the National Liberals. The interview convinced both that the Ottoman policy was impossible, and Bismarck decided to rely on the clerical and conservative majority. In the debate on the church bill in the Lower House, Landtag Windthorst, the ultramontane leader, stated that he hoped the Government and the Conservatives would unite and improve the bill by accepting the amendments proposed by the Centre party. If they did not accept them, the Centre party would reject the whole measure.

PARIS, June 13th.

It is reported from the Congo River that Stanly has arrived at Brazzaville with 10,000 men. De Brazza has 200 men and is making little progress.

LONDON, June 13th.

The trial of the men concerned in the dynamite conspiracy was resumed this morning. The evidence given by witnesses to show a connection between Ansburg and Dr. Gallagher was proved. Lamar introduced the former at Charing Cross Hotel as Mr. Gallagher, in order that he might obtain his letters and telegrams. Ansburg, during the examination of Inspector Melville in regard to words which passed between them

when the former was arrested, called the Inspector a liar, because he denied he said to him (Ansburg) at that time: "You had better turn informer and get £5,000." Chief Justice Coleridge restored order.

The explosion of the magazine at Scutari was caused by lightning. One hundred and fifty persons were killed and 53 wounded. Two hundred barrels of gunpowder, and 6,000 cartridges were exploded.

PARIS, June 13th.  
It is denied at the American Legation that American officials have asked leave to serve in the Chinese Navy.

SOFIA, June 13th.  
The British diplomatic agent has severed relations with the Bulgarian Government. Other foreign representatives share the views of the British, considering the present administration without authority.

BERLIN, June 13th.

A special committee of the Reichstag to consider the Workmen's Accident Insurance bill, recommended that Parliament decline the proposals of the Government and demand a new bill allowing rural laborers a share of the benefits of the insurance against accidents.

SHANGHAI.

As some of the public have made remarks upon the assertion in yesterday morning's issue of the *North-China Daily Advertiser*, that our business managers took a copy of the *Courier* from a cooler on a former occasion, we have simply to say that it is not true.

The steamer *Iohigena*, which arrived here yesterday, has on board a lot of small field guns for the Imperial Government. An attempt was made to land them. In fact three of the guns were landed, but when it was found that the usual Tautau's permit had not been received by the proper authorities, the guns were again put back into the steamer.

Mr. P. G. von Möllendorff was recommended to the King of Korea by Li Hung-chang, but he received his appointment direct from the King of Korea, in whose employ he is. He is in a position completely independent of China, and we do not believe there is any reason for our morning contemporary calling him the "nominee of China."

We hear that orders were given for the *Huzen* to remain at Tientsin to take Li to Canton; but since then news have reached Shanghai that she is to make another trip to Shantung; but to be in readiness if she is wanted. Li is still renting a house in the Nanking Road, no doubt this is for his family should there be any trouble.

The fuss and fury of the Chinese in war-like matters seem to have originated with those Chinese who have to do with foreigners. The great Mandarins in the *Northern* *Yamen* to whom nothing about the hostile attitude of China. Nothing approaching to war was expected. No preparations were being made for it. No purchases of arms whatever. As far as we can make out it is Tading Hou, Li Feng-pao, and the attendant manipulators of the foreign press, the Pivot, Ma Kien-tung, Ng Achoy, and so on, who are the rascals of all this shriveling of disturbance. The orders to Li Hung-chang to take command of the armies of the South and march at their head may be some little tricks in the Court game at Peking. They knew Li would not eagerly embrace that task, and they want to put him in a fix. He has refused now, as we always thought he would; and they will want to know again why he spends so much upon armaments when he can't fight all the world. We rather think they look upon his management of foreign affairs as the cause of all these irritations.—Mr. Demetrius Charles Boulegu told the readers of the *Nineteenth Century* that to a large extent the Chinese army was foreign drilled. There is one foreign drill instructor in the Chinese army; two naval officers, and one instructor in torpedo drill, Capt. Hasenclaver, who was lent by the German Government for a year. This gentleman is teaching the youth brought back from America, about two years ago, how to use torpedoes, at Wei-a-wai. These young gentlemen have a uniform, which they only use at drill, getting into the gown of the ordinary Chinese costume as soon as possible afterwards, in order to avoid incurring the contempt of the Flower of Peoples. Some such bell-shaped uniform is respected in China!—*Mercury*.

HANKOW.

*FROM A CORRESPONDENT.*  
7th July, 1883.  
The *Ichang* pulled at the *Shanghai* for some time yesterday morning, but vainly. This morning the *Peiping* was more successful. During the *Shanghai's* stay on the bank the river has risen nearly four feet, the mark-to-day showing 41 feet 2 inches.

The *Giant's Castle* left to-day to fill up in Kiukiang, leaving the *Ningpo* *Ningpo* the only steamer here. The tea market is quiet; arrivals are large and recent settlements show a decline of about a tenth on last week's prices. I append the figures.

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang Tea) as contrasted with the settlements to date of the same last season—

For.	Arrivals.	Stocks.
England & America	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
China	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
Shanghai on Native	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
Aggregate	17,300	50,000
Total Arrivals and Stocks to date are as under—		
Arrivals.	Stocks.	
Hankow Tea	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
Others	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
Total	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.

Comparative Quotations are as under:

For.	Arrivals.	Stocks.
England & America	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
China	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
Shanghai on Native	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
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Total Arrivals and Stocks to date are as under—		
Arrivals.	Stocks.	
Hankow Tea	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
Others	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.
Total	1882. 1883.	1882. 1883.

The export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:

Season.	1882.	1883.
Oct.-Nov.	15,014,180 lbs.	15,665,700 lbs.
Dec.-Jan.	15,300,150	14,600,150
Feb.-Mar.	10,300,125	11,000,125
March	10,300,125	10,300,125
April	10,300,125	10,300,125
May	10,300,125	10,300,125
June	10,300,125	10,300,125
July	10,300,125	10,300,125
Aug.	10,300,125	10,300,125
Sept.	10,300,125	10,300,125
Oct.	10,300,125	10,300,125
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July	10,300,125	10,300,125
Aug.	10,300,125	10,300,125
Sept.	10,300,125	10,300,125
Oct.	10,300,125	10,300,125

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATER.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICARIA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

Two years ago in dealing in these columns with what at that time was the vexed question of Chinese coolie emigration to the Australian Colonies, we indulged in some strong animadversions on the unsatisfactory manner in which these so-called free emigrants were examined prior to leaving this colony by the officers of the Emigration Department. We then said referring to the notorious *Glamis Castle* case:—"That the Emigration Officer's examination was a thorough farce, must be patent to every one who knows anything of the manner in which these sham examinations are conducted, and we must hold the Governor responsible for permitting such a state of affairs to exist." And with further reference to the common practice in Hongkong of one government official filling two or three different positions, which we took the liberty of saying was a principle "rotten to the core and wholly indefensible," we observed: "The time has surely come when the Augean Stable wants a thorough cleaning out, and we would strongly recommend that a start be made at once in the Emigration Department." Most of our readers will remember that Captain THOMSETT, who in addition to his position of Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, &c., held that of Emigration Officer, took umbrage at our remarks, and formally applied to the Government for permission to institute proceedings for libel against this journal. Captain THOMSETT's application led to serious complications in the Executive Council, and the position taken up on the matter by Dr. STEWART, who was then acting as Colonial Secretary, ended in that officer resigning (?) his position.

Governor Sir JOHN FORBES HENNESSY after stating to the members of his Council that he had as a matter of fact officially reprimanded the Emigration Officer on account of the insufficient examinations of emigrants, declined to permit Captain THOMSETT either to withdraw his formal application or to institute legal proceedings, and the question was eventually submitted to the Secretary of State (Earl KINLAWLEY) who supported Governor HENNESSY's action, and laid down a rule that under no circumstances could any colonial servant take proceedings without the express sanction of the Home Government. Although we had good reasons for believing that the worthy Harbour Master was not what could be accurately termed a free agent in his wild crusade against this journal, and as we, moreover, were in a position to prove the literal truth of every word we had written as to the unsatisfactory character of the official examination of Chinese emigrants, and quite prepared to defend our statements with regard to the necessity for a thorough cleansing of the "Augean Stable," nothing was farther from our intention or desire than to reflect personally on that well meaning but somewhat rash official. Our attack was made on a rotten system, and not on individuals whose responsibility could of necessity only be limited in extent. Since that time we have in the course of duty occasionally directed attention to abuses in various departments of the local government service, and it was only the other day that the very important subject of arranging the contracts for the execution of public works—which had become a matter of common talk in the colony in a manner anything but creditable to certain officials—called for some exceedingly plain-spoken truths.

The above references have been elicited by another government abuse, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, by what is said to be a government abuse of public

rights under departmental auspices, which is at present causing a good deal of discussion throughout the colony, and which, it seems to us, calls for a thorough investigation in the interests of all concerned. A short time ago a witty correspondent proposed to us for elucidation a conundrum incidentally relating to Hongkong and its management of the internal affairs of government. It was worded—"In what manner does Hongkong in its official element resemble an oyster just removed from its bed beneath the waves?" The answer was neat and appropriate:—"It opens its official mouth just sufficiently wide to let you see that there is something inside; but when enquiry is made as to what that something is the mouth hermetically closes." A column of the most bitter invective and pungent criticism could not more effectively or more satirically lay bare that world of red tape which constitutes Hongkong's officialdom, and which is the bane of the colony's prosperity. Political revolutions are the gradual outcome of extended and enlightened experience of the debased character of other forms of government; a revolution in the "Augean Stables" of our official departments is therefore most likely to be brought about by an exposure of abuses, the continued existence of which are calculated to bring the Government into contempt.

We have before us a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance of 1879," which, according to the wording of the preamble, is an ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to merchant shipping, the duties of the Harbour Master, the control and management of the waters of the colony, and the regulation of vessels navigating the same. Without wasting time beating about the bush, we think it best to state plainly that in various departments presumed to be under the direction and supervision of the Harbour Master, there appears to have been for a considerable time past a series of incomprehensible misunderstandings, glaring misinterpretations, or gross blunders in carrying out the provisions of the act we have just quoted. As our space will not permit us to deal with the whole of our subject in one article, we will confine our remarks in the present instance to that branch of the Harbour Department to which is entrusted the shipment and discharge of seamen.

On this branch of our subject little more remains to be said. In our opinion, which is based on the construction and wording of Ordinance 8 of 1879, the exacting of these *permits* fees from foreign sailors is clearly illegal. The question of what has been done with these fees is for the Government to investigate. An impression is abroad that they have not gone into the Colonial Treasury; that in justice to all concerned, ought to be set right. Why the steamers of the Pacific Mail Co. and the ship *C. D. Bryant* should have been exempted from the fees charged against the seamen of other foreign vessels is another matter which requires an official enquiry. Colonel MOSBY, the Consul for the United States has, we believe, written to the Government on the subject, and as far as the shipping and discharge of seamen is concerned, we find it stated that—

"No seaman shall, except with the Harbour Master's sanction, be shipped on board any merchant ship whatever else, while that at the office of the Harbour Master, who shall charge for every seaman shipped, a fee of one dollar, such fee to be paid to the Harbour Master, by the master of the ship shipping such seaman, and such amount to deduct the same amount from the wages of the seaman shipped; and the Harbour Master shall require such seaman to lodge with him his certificates of discharge from the last ship, and during the period of such retention, such seaman shall be bound to satisfy the expenses of his passage to the Harbour Master of the cause of his non-production thereof. The above mention, fees shall be accounted for by the Harbour Master to the Treasury."

At the first glance this section of the act would appear by a side wind (*i.e.* the Harbour Master's sanction) to justify the *permits* system above alluded to; but a closer investigation of that and following sections conclusively negatives the assumption; in fact, it is plainly set down that the ordinance applies only to British and Colonial ships.

The remaining sections of this chapter clearly show that the powers possessed by the Harbour Master with regard to British and Colonial vessels, are vested in the various Consuls or Vice-Consuls where foreign vessels are concerned. But admitting the very remote contingency that the Harbour Department had for years been illegally collecting these fees owing to an erroneous interpretation of the clauses of the ordinance, it must be admitted that it is plainly enough laid down in section 5 that such fees "shall be accounted for by the Harbour Master to the Treasury."

We ask the question on behalf of the public whose interests we represent—Have the fees collected for these *permits* been regularly accounted for to the Colonial Treasury? If so, we shall be pleased to be the medium of removing a strong impression which has got abroad that such has not been the case; if not, we should really like to know in what manner they have been bestowed for the benefit of the colony.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us to say that a suicide took place at West Point on Monday last. We were just getting interested in the matter and were preparing to send our "Special" to investigate the affair when on reading further on we saw that it was only our correspondent's monkey that had shortened its days by self-strangulation. The letter must surely have been forwarded to us by mistake, as the special authority on Japanese and Chinese dogs would have been the right person to whom the startling announcement of the monkey's demise should have been sent.

ernment Gazette for 1881, 1882 and 1883—throws no satisfactory light on the matter. In 1880 the number of seamen reported as being shipped is stated at 6392; in 1881 there were 6940 and in 1882 no fewer than 9704. These numbers represent the exact amounts paid in to the Colonial Treasury as shipping fees, at the rate of one dollar per man. But on examining and comparing these statistics with the records at the Harbour Department, we find that the figures we have quoted refer only to seamen shipped on British vessels, and do not include those shipped by the respective Consuls on board foreign vessels. At the German Consulate the number of seamen shipped last year total something over 1,300, and the records of the United States Consulate show that 479 men were shipped on American vessels. These are the figures from but two of the eighteen consulates in the port.

Another strange phase in these proceedings at the Harbour Department requires explanation. From statistics supplied to us from the United States Consulate, it appears that during the present year up to yesterday's date 543 men had been shipped on board American vessels, and upon 380 of these a fee of one dollar per man had been paid to the Harbour Master's Department in addition to the usual consular fees. The Prince to be present. The Queen is not disposed to confer this dignity on an actor, and it is not yet certain that Mr. Irving will ever become "Sir Henry." The honor has never before been bestowed upon an actor, but Irving's popularity and the Prince of Wales' friendship are very likely to turn the scale in his favor.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales has expressed a desire that the honor of knighthood should be conferred upon Henry Irving, and that the fact should be announced at the Living Banquet on the fourth of July, at which the Prince is to be present. The Queen is not disposed to confer this dignity on an actor, and it is not yet certain that Mr. Irving will ever become "Sir Henry." The honor has never before been bestowed upon an actor, but Irving's popularity and the Prince of Wales' friendship are very likely to turn the scale in his favor.

The Calcutta Exhibition, which will open on the 5th of December next, will be remarkable chiefly for the marvellous collection of precious stones that will be shown. Many of the native princes of India have promised to lend their finest jewels, and among these are some of the costliest in the world. The treasures of the Nizam, Spindis, Holkar, the Gaikwar, and the Maharajas of Jaipur, Patiala and Travancore are especially rich in diamonds, rubies and emeralds; and it is said that some of the magnates of Bhopal can, if they so choose, cover themselves with pearls. Indeed, the wealth of India in precious stones is immense as to appear fabulous to Western minds.

SEVERAL French papers mention that Lord Granville has sent a note intimating that Her Majesty's Government will claim compensation for any damage sustained by British subjects in consequence of the bombardment of any ports in Madagascar. Another rumour which has been current in Paris for some weeks past has also found its way into print. The *Francesca* states, under

current in Paris for some weeks past has also found its way into print. The *Francesca* states, under

all reserve, that the British Government has demanded explanations with reference to the state-

ment of M. Challemeau-Lacour, that China was

being "egged on" against France, and that he

knows by whom. That unlucky phrase is not

likely to improve the relations between the

French and English Foreign Offices.

A TELEGRAM dated Vienna, June 11th says:—

The difficulties of France in Tonquin are causing much anxiety here in official circles, where it is understood China may at any time ask for Aus-

trian intercession. It is doubtful if the Im-

perial Government would care to assume that

delicate position since it has become a party to the

tripartite alliance. At the same time the war of 1866

has not been forgotten and Austria is not entirely

in sympathy with Bismarck's policy. Germany

is willing to divide the French forces, although

France is now considered by diplomats as scarcely

ranking fairly above a second-class power. In-

formation received here, however, indicates that

a war may not be entirely unavoidable between

China and France, since the first-named country,

although it has assumed a very positive stand, is

inclined toward peace and will not break off

diplomatic relations with France until after an

opportunity has been given for replies to appeals

made to European Governments to mediate

between the two countries.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be noted that Professor Haselmayer, the world renowned magician, has decided to retire from the profession at the end of the present year, and now offers for sale the whole

of the extensive apparatus, including many

wonders invented by himself, through the aid

of which he has electrified audiences in the four

quarters of the globe. To any gentleman who

feels disposed to invest in this favorable oppor-

tunity of making a fortune in a few years,

the Professor will give practical tuition in

the mysteries of the business, guaranteeing that

at the end of six months his pupil will be able

to hold his own with any prestidigitator and

professor of magic now before the public. Full

particulars as to the terms on which this lucrative

business will be disposed of can be obtained

from Herr Haselmayer, whose address is filed

at this office. Herr Haselmayer will give the first

of his short series of farewell performances at the

Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night,

where his marvels will no doubt attract a large

audience.

A TELEGRAM in the American papers, dated

London, 10th June, says:—Chinese agents in

England are very busy on the Clyde and Mersey

commissioning blockade-runners. Each com-

mision that has thus far been made contains

provisions to the effect that if war shall occur

between France and China no commission for

blockade-runners shall be constructed as bind-

ing China to purchase war material in England,

nor as prohibiting China from contracting for all

war material in Germany exclusively. This is

considered very significant, and indicates at least

that there is a perfect understanding between

Berlin and Peking. A fact which shows that

England is possibly a third party of this under-

standing is the attitude displayed by Earl

Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The

French Government are hurriedly completing

their naval re-enforcements and intend to put at

once into Chinese seas the most powerful

armament ever seen in those waters. These

additions to the French fleet cannot, however,

reach Hongkong until the 15th of July, at the

nearest. The supreme command of this fleet

has been vested in Admiral Courbet.

THE British ship *G. C. Truant* will undock at Kowloon to-morrow, and the Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* is booked to take the vacant dock.

DURING a trial a Judge called witness. No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said "He is gone." "Where has he gone?" asked the Judge in tender tone. "I don't know; but he is dead," was the guarded reply.

WE (Japan Mail) hear from Swatow that a sort of armistice has been declared for the present between the Mandarins and the German Vice-Consul. Advice as to further proceedings are daily awaited from Berlin, when the case will probably be resumed. The claim of Messrs. Dicks & Co., though not actively pressed at the present moment, still holds good, and we understand will shortly be re-argued in solemn concourse by representatives of both countries.

IT is reported that the Prince of Wales has expressed a desire that the honor of knighthood should be conferred upon Henry Irving, and that the fact should be announced at the Living Banquet on the fourth of July, at which the Prince is to be present. The Queen is not disposed to confer this dignity on an actor, and it is not yet certain that Mr. Irving will ever become "Sir Henry." The honor has never before been bestowed upon an actor, but Irving's popularity and the Prince of Wales' friendship are very likely to turn the scale in his favor.

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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 458.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S  
ARTISTS' MATERIALS  
FOR  
WATER AND OIL PAINTING,  
Comprising:  
COLOURS in all LANDSCAPE SHADES.  
PREPARED OIL & DRYING VARNISHES.  
SABLE & HOG BRUSHES in large selections.  
VARNISH BRUSHES AND SOFTENERS.  
ARTISTS' CASES, Empty and Fitted  
PALETTES AND PALETTE KNIVES.  
DIPPERS AND WASHERS.  
MILL BOARDS, OIL BLOCKS.  
WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.  
ENGLISH MADE PICTURE FRAMES  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, and July, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).  
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$70,858.27.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.  
MANAGER—HO AMEL  
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.  
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [601]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods  
&c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.  
WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

VANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ..... Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE ..... Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... Tls. 318,235.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st ..... Tls. 968,235.56  
March, 1883. [561]

### DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. | W. M. MEVERINE, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
prima paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS'  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company are  
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS  
to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES,  
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per  
cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.  
Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Meiss. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [108]

## Amusements.

HASELMAYER'S RETURN.  
THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,  
LADY ROWEN & FAMILY.

PROFESSOR AND MADAME  
H. A. SELMAYER  
desire to announce, for the acceptance of their  
patrons, a short

FAREWELL SERIES OF SEANCES,  
AT THE  
THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG,

Previous to their departure for India and Europe,  
in which they will develop some of their  
most remarkable illustrations in

the Sciences of  
THAUMATURGY AND ESCAMOTAGE,  
including evolutions never previously  
achieved by any other exponent  
of Natural Science.

ONLY THREE ENTERTAINMENTS,  
WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,  
will be given

TO-MORROW EVENING,  
THE 19TH JULY,

SATURDAY & MONDAY,  
THE 21ST AND 23RD JULY,  
and,

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER  
assures his visitors that the productions are  
such as can be witnessed with satisfaction  
and pleasure by those of the  
most fastidious and refined taste,  
who otherwise have objections  
to visit public entertainments.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :  
Dress Circle ..... \$3.50  
Front Seats in Parte ..... 2.00  
Back Seats ..... 1.00  
Children all over the House ..... 1.00  
Soldiers and Men-of-War's Men in uniform  
Half Price.

Season Tickets will be issued available for the  
three nights, or Family Tickets admitting three  
to one Seance, at the following prices:  
Dress Circle ..... \$5.00  
Front Seats in Parte ..... 4.00  
Back Seats ..... 2.00  
Above Season and Family Tickets can only  
be had by subscription at Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH's and not at the Theatre,  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1883. [369]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public  
Auction, on

THURSDAY,  
the 26th July, 1883, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises—

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY,  
KNOWN AS

"THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,"

Standing and being on all that Piece or Parcell  
of GROUND situate at Victoria, being that  
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 51, upon  
which the GERMAN CLUB formerly stood,  
and Sub-section A of Section B of Inland  
Lot No. 51, together with all the Out-  
Buildings and the Appurtenances thereto  
held for the residue of the term of 999 years  
created by an Indenture of Crown Lease,  
dated the 16th January, 1856, at the appor-  
tioned Crown Rent of \$120 per Annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Supreme Court House,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees ;  
or to the Undersigned.

H. N. MODY,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [565]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr.  
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, on

FRIDAY,  
the 27th day of July, 1883, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises, No. 54, Wing Lok Street,  
By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

All that Valuable Piece of GROUND measuring  
on the North and South 14 feet, East and  
West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the  
Land Office, as MARINE LOT No. 73.  
Held for 999 years from 21st May, 1867.  
Yearly Crown Rent \$24.68. On the above  
Piece of GROUND is erected the Valuable  
HOUSE known as No. 54, Wing Lok  
Street and House No. 123, Praya Central.  
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees ;  
or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [564]

### VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED  
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE  
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

S. MEYERS,  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [563]

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CROWN  
RENTS for the Half Year ended the 24th  
June, 1883, and POLICE, LIGHTING, WATER and  
FIRE BRIGADE RATES for the 3rd Quarter of  
1883, must be Paid on or before the 31st July.

DEAULTERS after that date will be proceeded  
against in the SUPREME COURT.

A. LISTER,  
Treasurer.

TREASURY,  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1883. [570]

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE  
COMPANY.

THE List of Applications for SHARES in  
the above named Company will CLOSE  
at SHANGHAI, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant,  
Shanghai, 4th July, 1883. [560]

## Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S  
LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.

FORTY CENTS EACH.

Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.

De Quincy's Confessions of an English Opium  
Eater.

Reasons why we believe the Bible.

Handy Classical Dictionary.

Familiar English Quotations.

Familiar Latin Quotations.

Familiar French Quotations.

The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's  
Guide.

Moore's Lalla Rookh.

Handy Book of Synonyms.

Tourist's French Pronouncing-Hand Book.

The New Testament and the Revised Version.

Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia.

Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallel.

Common Mind Troubles.

The Habitation in Relation to Health.

Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition.

Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.

Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.

A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with  
Index to more than 15,000 words.

The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.

The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angel.

Etiquette of Good Society.

FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.

Across Chrysé, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South

China Border Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun

with 3 specially prepared Maps, 30 facsimiles of native drawings and 300 Illustrations, 2 vols.

Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec L'Annam-Vietnam du XVIIE au XIXIE Siecle, d'apres des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accompagné d'une Carte.

La Conquête du Tonkin par vingt-sept François Sous le Commandement du

Jean Depuis.

La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

## W. BREWER.

### (10)

### HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES: Very Cheap.

THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,

at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London.

LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.

WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.

GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.

SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND MARKERS.

BEZIQUE.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,  
COMPRISING:

Silver Filigree Pendant,